

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1890

NUMBER 45

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*
and the
*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
Assurance Co., Limited.*

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Montevideo, and at the chief Brazilian Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
&c., &c.

Insurance.—Fire and Marine Insurances effected at moderate rates.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Coal always kept in depot on Condeço Island.

Trig. Boats always ready for service.

Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, Cape Verde, Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—No. 53, Rua de Santo Amaro.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. JAMES FENNER LEE,
Charge d'Affaires.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.
O. H. DICKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
W. M. G. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 7:30 p. m. during the cold season.
H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Hunyadi.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cinete. English services at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.—C. B. MCFARLAND, Pastor.

Portuguese services at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays, 7:30 p. m. Tuesday.—W. WOLLENG, and M. DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Guimarães No. 24.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Conde d'En, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. R. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquin. Services in Portuguese 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sundays, and at 7 p. m. Wednesdays.

RIO-SEAWE'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 83, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Salas free and easy on Tuesday at 7 p. m. Gifts of papers, books, left off clothing, etc., gladly received.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to Europe. Office and residence: Rua da Mouraria No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 102, Rua do Hospício, Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33, Batufado. Telephone 1500.

CHARLES HUE JUN & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

LAWRENCE W. HISLOP.

Import, Export and Commission Merchant.

RIO GRANDE and PELOTAS.

Consignments of all kinds received.

Correspondence invited.

Head Office: PELOTAS.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH.

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Onivel, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL CO., LIMITED

CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.
140 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. Chesterfield House - Great Tower St., LONDON E. C.

CONTRACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.
Correspondents of

S. LEVY LAWSON,

51, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN FINANCIER

of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK.

S. LEVY LAWSON, Editor and Proprietor,

Chesterfield House - Great Tower Street, LONDON, E. C.

17 Rua de Paradis PARIS.

142 Pearl Street NEW YORK.

For free Sample Copy, apply to the office at

51, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

GENERAL

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS AND EXPORTERS.

DIRECTORS:

João Baptista de Melo Oliveira, President.

Henry Robertson, Secretary.

Joseph W. Mee, Manager.

Correspondence solicited.

Hotels.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready for the coming season; first-class attendance, good Baths and moderate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. Central.

This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and convalescents, and for rheumatism, bronchial affections, diarrhoea, intermittent fevers, etc. Board and baths, 48 per diem. Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 3 days 75,000. Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

CORCOVADO RAILWAY.

HOTEL DAS PAINEIRAS.

Telephone 1135.

Trains leave Corcovado Valley for Corcovado on week days at 6:30, 8:30, 12 a. m., 3 and 5:30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7:30, 10:30 a. m., 4, 4:45 and 6 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6:30, 8:30, 12 a. m., 2:30, 3:30, 5 and 6:30 p. m.; from Paineiras at 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9 p. m. 127' Take the yellow car (flagging) at the corner of Rua da Divisor and Gonçalves Dias 15 minutes before the departure of trains.

O'KELL, WILSON & Co.

21 Rua Conselheiro Sereia
22 Becco de Bragança.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern Assurance Company,
General and Commission Merchants

for foreign and home trade with the interior.

ANDREW STEELE & Co.

Import and Commission Merchants.

have removed from 72 Rua Pinheiro de Março

to

8 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma 8,

Rio de Janeiro

Telephone 195.

P. O. Box 84.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Pinheiro de Março,

RIO DE JANEIRO

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

85, Calle Cagallo,

BUENOS AYRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, available to their lines of business—Bark wine, Domestic good specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Orbis, Doro and Lisbon wines of the best quality in bottles, in cases, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

A. LEBLANC & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. FROBER & Co.,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. Remy Martin & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and liquors of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alameda

CHIEF 766.

RIO DE JANEIRO,

Representatives in Brazil of

FRIED. KRUPP,

Essen, Rhineland.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 TO 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1886.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

SONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,

LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK

NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for

Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS

FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,

DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

STAMPS, &c., in the latest and most artistic style

FROM STEEL PLATES.

With SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.

Special papers manufactured exclusively for

use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLE.

Shaw Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.

TOURO ROBERTSON, Sec'y and Treas.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1830)

BURNHAM, PARKY, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Navy Gun Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, &c., &c.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 32, Rua 1^a de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Several leading Manufacturers,

ALSO FOR THE

Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Co.

Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.

LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides

possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in

this country by reason of the times after explosion not being

injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and

more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent

use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on

25,000 engines, and 240,000 cars. This includes 140,000

Freight Cars.

This is 15 per cent of the entire freight car

equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 80,000 Quick Action Brakes

since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets £ 22,322,981.

Surplus £ 4,754,390.

Ratio of Assets to Liabilities 127 per cent.

The maturing Tontine Policies of The Equitable show results more favorable than those of any other Company.

This Society issues a new policy which like a Bank draft is a simple promise to pay.

Branch Office for Brazil:

RUA DO HOSPICIO No. 71
RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara.

Telephone No. 472.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks

Authorized 1870

Marine Risks

Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Republic of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 89, Rua 1 de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Otton.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Wilson, & Co.

21, Rua Conselheiro Sarnival.

Telephone No. 193.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 2,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:

Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 175,000

Draws on:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LONDON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PILOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE
AND MONTKVIBRO

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 400,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRODER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold). . . Rs. 90,000,000\$000
With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE.

ALSO ON

London and County Banking

Company Limited..... London

Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas..... Paris.

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies..... Rome

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Madrid

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Lisbon

London & River Plate Bank Limited..... London

Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co..... New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of bills on all Brazilian Ports.

It buys foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank" in Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,390)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and comers.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London

France..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

Spain..... H. Albert & Bary & Co., Antwerp.

Belgium..... Banca Generale, branches and correspondents

Italy..... Messageries & Co., Naples.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agos and correspondents

United States..... Kuhn, Peabody & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.

Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.

and any other countries

Allows 3% p. a. interest in account current

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time

4% p. a. for 3 to 6 months

5% p. a. for 6 to 12 months

6% p. a. for 12 to 18 months

7% p. a. for 18 to 24 months

8% p. a. for 24 to 36 months

9% p. a. for 36 to 48 months

10% p. a. for 48 to 60 months

11% p. a. for 60 to 72 months

12% p. a. for 72 to 84 months

13% p. a. for 84 to 96 months

14% p. a. for 96 to 108 months

15% p. a. for 108 to 120 months

16% p. a. for 120 to 132 months

17% p. a. for 132 to 144 months

18% p. a. for 144 to 156 months

19% p. a. for 156 to 168 months

20% p. a. for 168 to 180 months

21% p. a. for 180 to 192 months

22% p. a. for 192 to 204 months

23% p. a. for 204 to 216 months

24% p. a. for 216 to 228 months

25% p. a. for 228 to 240 months

26% p. a. for 240 to 252 months

27% p. a. for 252 to 264 months

28% p. a. for 264 to 276 months

29% p. a. for 276 to 288 months

30% p. a. for 288 to 300 months

31% p. a. for 300 to 312 months

32% p. a. for 312 to 324 months

33% p. a. for 324 to 336 months

34% p. a. for 336 to 348 months

35% p. a. for 348 to 360 months

36% p. a. for 360 to 372 months

37% p. a. for 372 to 384 months

38% p. a. for 384 to 396 months

39% p. a. for 396 to 408 months

40% p. a. for 408 to 420 months

41% p. a. for 420 to 432 months

42% p. a. for 432 to 444 months

43% p. a. for 444 to 456 months

44% p. a. for 456 to 468 months

45% p. a. for 468 to 480 months

46% p. a. for 480 to 492 months

47% p. a. for 492 to 504 months

48% p. a. for 504 to 516 months

49% p. a. for 516 to 528 months

50% p. a. for 528 to 540 months

51% p. a. for 540 to 552 months

52% p. a. for 552 to 564 months

53% p. a. for 564 to 576 months

54% p. a. for 576 to 588 months

55% p. a. for 588 to 600 months

56% p. a. for 600 to 612 months

57% p. a. for 612 to 624 months

58% p. a. for 624 to 636 months

59% p. a. for 636 to 648 months

60% p. a. for 648 to 660 months

61% p. a. for 660 to 672 months

62% p. a. for 672 to 684 months

63% p. a. for 684 to 696 months

64% p. a. for 696 to 708 months

65% p. a. for 708 to 720 months

66% p. a. for 720 to 732 months

67% p. a. for 732 to 744 months

68% p. a. for 744 to 756 months

69% p. a. for 756 to 768 months

70% p. a. for 768 to 780 months

71% p. a. for 780 to 792 months

72% p. a. for 792 to 804 months

73% p. a. for 804 to 816 months

74% p. a. for 816 to 828 months

75% p. a. for 828 to 840 months

76% p. a. for 840 to 852 months

77% p. a. for 852 to 864 months

78% p. a. for 864 to 876 months

79% p. a. for 876 to 888 months

80% p. a. for 888 to 900 months

the military classes to assume "no responsibility for any act coercing the liberty of Brazilian citizens through their legitimate representatives in the national congress." The publication of this resolution on the following day was something of a surprise, for no one had dreamed that such a purpose had been meditated. The fact that a prominent military officer felt obliged to pledge his companions in arms to neutrality, however, must be considered that there are military men who intend to force the adoption of their views and the election of General Deodoro to the presidency. What has occurred to make them so aggressive we do not know, for the indications have been that the government had secured fully as submissive a representation in the elections as ever Cotegepe and Affonso Celso could have done. So far as we can see, the government will meet no opposition whatever in Congress, consequently the purpose of coercing the representatives into a support of General Deodoro would be wholly unnecessary, except as a display of military vanity. The effort to prevent military interference with the free action of Congress, however, does not appear to be receiving the unanimous support of the whole garrison, for on the 7th the officers of the 7th, 10th and 23rd battalions of infantry and 2nd regiment of artillery published a declaration that they are not in accord with the resolutions adopted at the Club. From these declarations it would appear that the regimental officers, who have got the men to back them up, are opposed to taking any pledge to remain neutral in the approaching deliberations of Congress. Who the men are who adopted the resolutions at the Club Militar on the 5th we do not know, but there are reasons for believing that they are in a decided minority, although their president is a naval man who is probably backed by the officers of that service, none of whom have thus far objected to the resolutions. The reply to the regimental officers, published this morning, shows that the Club does not intend to recede from its position. We have never believed that the army would remain neutral during the organization of the new government, nor do we believe that Brazil will be free from military intrigues and domination for many years to come.

Of all the questions demanding prompt solution, perhaps that of the organization of the federal district is most important. And yet, up to the present moment not one step has been taken in that direction. In the project of a constitution soon to be presented to Congress for adoption, it is provided that the federal district shall have a regular state organization, with senators and representatives in the national legislature like any other state. This is a deviation from the American idea, where the intention was to make the national capital independent of the states, and thus wholly free from the jealousies and political rivalries of such states. A comparison of the two ideas, however, is not our purpose; we simply desire to call attention to the need of organizing the government of this district and of creating an effective, responsible municipal government. This city is now over three hundred years old and has a population of, say, 375,000, and yet up to this moment it has never had an effective, independent and responsible government. The only pretense of a government has been a council of aldermen who have looked after municipal affairs through the medium of commissions. The municipal council has always been subject to the supervision and control of the minister of empire, now the minister of interior, by whom its ordinances have been approved or rejected, and to whom belonged the power of dismissing, or suspending, the council. The city has never had an official head, such as a mayor, nor a treasurer, nor a definite financial system, nor a charter and code of by-laws, nor a board of audit, nor a properly organized system of boards, or commissions, for the inspection, supervision and control of the various branches of municipal activity. That so great a city should be left in so crude a state of municipal organization, is an oversight for which the paternal government of the monarchy must be severely blamed; but if the republic fails to promptly remedy the error its fault will be even greater. The mere skeleton organization of the city and district for the purposes of the national elections will not meet this want; the city must be minutely organized, its powers and jurisdiction must

THE RIO NEWS PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily cable reports from the Associated Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

Single copies: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, New York.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.,

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. BATES, HESBY & CO.,

27 Walbrook LONDON, E. C.

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 10th, 1890.

In view of the proximity of the hot season, some step should be at once taken to interrupt the tide of immigration to this country. The government must know how dangerous it is to bring these poor people into the country during the hot season, and they must also know how heavy an expense their coming entails upon the public treasury. The new arrival can not easily be located in summer, and he can not take care of himself by out-door work. The result is, therefore, that the government is either obliged to take care of him three or four months at public expense, or leave him to the tender mercies of starvation and fever in the cities. If there were any intelligent plan and humanity in the immigration propaganda, efforts would be taken to bring in the immigrants as early as possible in the cool season, so that they might be placed and become partially acclimated before the summer comes on; but it must be confessed that Brazil has never yet seen any such plan, nor felt any such sentiment. The introduction of immigrants has always been a heartless and grossly selfish speculation, in which both the country and immigrant have suffered loss and discredit. And from the number of speculative concessions recently granted, it must be concluded that the shameful business is to go on, regardless of life, expense and national discredit.

THERE seems to be a very peculiar schism in military circles just now which must afford very little comfort to the civilians who have been so active in creating the republic. At a meeting of the Club Militar on the 5th, a resolution was presented by two officers, Captains Saturnino Cardoso and Thomaz Cavalcanti, who may perhaps be described as "old republicans," pledging

be clearly defined, its administrative departments must be organized, and responsible officials must be found for its government. There must necessarily be more or less national control over the city because of its being the capital, and this will render the task of organizing on a basis common to other states one of peculiar difficulty. The work must be done eventually, however, and the sooner it is begun the quicker we shall be liberated from the discreditable and defective government from which Rio de Janeiro has so long suffered.

From the *Gazeta de Notícias*, November 6th.

NEUTRALITY OF THE ARMY.

The Club Militar by an unanimous vote approved yesterday the following motions:

"The Club Militar in view of its elevated social purpose desires the restoration of Arts 26 and 44, in that part relative to incompatibilities, of the project of the constitution because it understands that in a free country it is the right of every Brazilian to represent the nation.

Assembly-room, November 5th, 1890.

Just Carlos de Carvalho, Lt. Commander.

Whereas, in the present epoch the noblest mission, the fulfillment of which pertains to the armed force, is to maintain order so that it may be permitted to the other social classes to exercise peacefully and freely their activity in behalf of the human congregation;

Whereas, the character extremely inglorious of assisting in the disturbance of order, by restricting the liberty of Brazilian citizens, can not be assumed by the armed force, zealous and watchful for the ampler liberty of manifestations;

Whereas, in this epoch of speculations, the military class must remove from itself the responsibility of any act in this direction;

The Club Militar categorically declares, as the representative of the class, that it assumes no responsibility relative to any act concerning the liberty of Brazilians, principally executed against their legitimate representatives elected to the National Congress.

Assembly-room, November 5th, 1890.

Saturino Cardoso, Captain,
Cavalanti de Albuquerque, Captain.

On the 10th inst. the answer of the Club Militar to the protests of various regimental officers against the motions above, was printed.

It is too long for transcription, but points out that there is really no discordance between the Club and the officers, except in the case of those of the 7th and 23rd infantry battalions, in answer to whom the Club says:

"To our colleagues of the 7th and 23rd battalions of infantry, the first of these having a seat at their head, the Club leaves, as they are not in accordance with it, the possibility of casting upon them the imputation which it repels, and that there may be put on them the responsibility which it does not wish, and never will wish, to assume."

The object of the motions is stated to have been to perpetually finish with fears expressed of military interference.

Translated from the *Revista dos Estados Unidos do Brasil*, No. 15, October, 1890.

THEODRETO SOUTO.

For a long time we have been accustomed to honor this man, who has drawn to himself the consideration, the esteem and the respect of his fellow citizens.

Theodoro Souto was president of Amazonas which in a trying period decreed abolition, and was shortly after dismissed by the government of the extinct monarchy.

From that time to the present his life became glorious and his past was covered with blessings. Restored to his lawyer's desk, for Theodoro Souto is with justice considered a notable jurist, a position he acquired by means of talent and profound study, he has shown himself a patriot and a friend to the progress of the country.

His name figures at the front of important enterprises, industrial and commercial, and this name is incontestably a guarantee, for it combines the most characteristic honesty with the most decided love for labor.

Accustomed with our laws, encompassed with prestige and surrounded by laborious friends, Theodoro Souto has unveiled a grandiose future for his fatherland.

He was born on November 4th, 1841, in the former village of Ipá, in the ex-province of Ceará.

His youth was passed in Ceará and Maranhão, in the lycæum of which he prepared for the higher course, and he was matriculated in the Recife Law School in 1861, graduating in 1865, having, during his college life, edited the *Liberal Avante* and the *Idéia*.

After graduating he moved to Cantagallo, in 1870, where he practiced law and edited the *Correio de Cantagallo*.

While a student, before his fifth college year, he was elected a provincial deputy in Ceará, in 1865, and after coming to Rio de Janeiro he was elected for the biennial terms of 1870-71 and 1878-79.

He was a general deputy in the session of 1878 to 1880 for Ceará.

When president of Santa Catharina he founded the Lyceum of Arts and Trades at Desterro, and as president of Amazonas he secured the liberation of this province from the slave element.

A lawyer in the federal capital his word is respected and his counsel observed.

As editor of the *Reforma* he rendered great service to the common weal and to this organ of publicity.

He is director-secretary of the Bank of the United States of Brazil, and is one of those who labored in its organization; vice-president of the Bank of Brazil-North America; director of the Banco de Melhoramentos de S. Paulo; director of the Itauna company; director of the S. Paulo tram company; president of the Engenheiros Centrais de

Calé company; president of the Agricola do Brazil; member of the fiscal committee of the Banco Franco-Brazilero, of the Banco Constructor do Brazil, of the Sapucahy railway, of the Montes Claros railway, of the Pastoral Mineira company, of the Industrial do Brazil company, of the Bank of Minas Geraes, of the Santo Amaro, S. Paulo, tram company, and he is the representative of various North American firms.

Laws in which he was a collaborator and drew up: Secularization of Cemeteries; Industrial Privileges.

He has delivered many notable speeches.

He has just been elected Senator from Ceará.

Of pleasing manners, high education and great intellectual cultivation, he captivates all who approach him.

He has no enemies, for his great and generous heart is always ready to pardon offenses and to protect and watch over those who seek his aid.

This journal feels it honored in offering just homage to so worthy a citizen, by stamping his portrait upon its first page.

From the *Correio da Manhã*, November 6th.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

Yesterday there was signed a decree organizing the general staff of the following manner:

The President of the Republic will have two general, one personal and two aides de camp.

The general-in-chief will have a secretary, three general aides, two being naval officers, two personal aides, one a naval officer, and four aides de camp.

The minister of war: a secretary, two general, one personal and two aides de camp.

The adjutant-general: a general, a personal and two aides de camp.

The quarter-master general: a general and a personal aid.

It seems a pity that our colleague did not go on and let us know what staffs the generals command at the departments of finance, foreign affairs, justice, interior and agriculture are entitled to.

STEAMSHIP DISCRIMINATIONS.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th November, 1890.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir,—I notice a letter in your edition of the 3rd inst., in which Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Dalziel complain of partiality on the part of the Royal Mail agency here, in delivering goods deposited in the freight chamber.

As I am receiving consignments of these goods by every Royal Mail steamer, I may say that on no occasion have I applied for or received an order from the agency to present on board. I have loaded my shipping documents into the customs-house and, complying with the usual formalities, have fetched the goods ashore without tolerance whatever to the agency.

I may add that my consignment by the ss. *Thames* did not arrive at the custom-house until 4 p. m. on the 14th ult.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. Cogan.

To the Editor of the Rio News:

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of the 3rd inst. in which a colleague of ours complains of special advantages being given by the Royal Mail agency in Rio to some consignees of goods preserved in the freezing chamber, to the detriment of other consignees less favored.

We can say for our part, we have never applied to the agency for an order to receive our goods; we sent an employé on board with the B. L. L. and a custom-house officer, and bring the goods on shore without troubling the agency, or asking any favors.

On the 14th ult. an employé of ours was on board the *Thames* at S. m. and not until 1 p. m. did he receive our goods, as the chief officer refused to open the freezing chamber until he could discharge at one time all the goods deposited there consigned to Rio.

In reference to want of attention on the part of the Royal Mail office here, we have always been treated with the greatest consideration and any question which has arisen has been settled in a just and liberal manner.

Rio de Janeiro, 7th November, 1890.

Marcus, Colth & Co.

With regard to the complaint published in our last issue, we are advised by Mr. Anderson that the Royal Mail Co. is so averse to newspaper controversies that he does not feel at liberty to make any formal reply. He desires to have it known, however, that as agent of the company, he could not show the least partiality or grant any exceptional favor to any customer. It was formerly the custom to deliver goods from the refrigerating on board, but at the request of the customs authorities this practice has been discontinued. Through a clerical omission the officers of the *Thames* were not informed of this, which is the reason goods were delivered on board to two parties while Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co. were refused an order to go on board for their goods. No orders were granted at the agency for this purpose, consequently no favoritism was shown. When however it was known at 2 p. m. that goods had been delivered on board, a special messenger was sent to the ship for Messrs. Alves Nogueira & Co.'s goods, which were landed at the custom-house at 4 p. m., and they were at once notified to this effect. Mr. Anderson explains that his duties at other agencies allow the coast prevent his personal attention to every detail of this character; as the representative of the company, and personally, he has no wish but to serve every one impartially and to his entire satisfaction.

A large shipment of rubber is being sent to London by the steamer *Port Augusta*. It is in balls about 6 inches in diameter, is very clean, and ought to fetch a good price in the London market. Considering the amount of rubber planted when coffee began to fail (especially in the Matão district where the shipment referred to comes from) it ought to add greatly to our exports at an early date.—*Cyprian Observer*. Pará must look to its laurels.

From *The Economist*, London, 4th October.

BRAZILIAN FINANCE.

A telegram has been received from Rio de Janeiro stating that an official decree has been published authorizing an unlimited issue of currency on a gold basis by the national banks, created in accordance with the decree issued on January 17th. It is added that "special permission is further granted to the three banks established at Pernambuco, Bahia, and São Paulo respectively, to issue notes in the value of 36 million milreis," and some-what ominously the message concludes with the statement that "speculation is greatly on the increase." Of course, so long as the paper issue is limited to a gold basis, and the convertibility of the notes is assured, it is immaterial to what amount the issue extends. The paper currency would readily adjust itself to the needs of the country, and there would be nothing objectionable in it. It would, in fact, be a currency similar to our own. But the information to hand from Brazil by the latest mail seems to show that the finance minister is taking the Argentine Republic rather than this country for his model. The Rio News speaks of the recent act of the minister of finance in granting permission to the "Banco dos Estados Unidos do Brazil" to issue another \$50,000,000 in currency in somewhat severe terms. It feels "fully justified" in calling attention to the openly-declared excuse for this concession, to the effect that it is needed for the purpose of furnishing more currency for the speculative enterprises now flooding the market. And it says: "The result will be that Brazil will have cause to remember her provisional minister of finance through many years to come for the burdens and dangers and complications which he has inexorably and perversely heaped upon her banks." There is no mention here of any gold basis for the new issue of paper; so that, at all events, at the beginning of September, the intention of the finance minister was to make a fresh emission of inconvertible paper. A later issue of the same paper contains the text of the decree of August 14th last with regard to loans from the Federal Treasury to the states. The decree grants a national guarantee on state loans to an aggregate amount of \$50,000,000, for the purpose of assisting some of the states which are said to be in "difficulties." But, as the Rio News points out, "they are always in trouble, and are at this very moment (less than a month ago) spending money as though they had inexhaustible resources." Many of these states have never been able to pay the expenses of their administration, and it is not improbable that a good deal of discord will be created by the more prosperous states, are made to pay for the thriftlessness of other portions of the republic. With regard to the alleged willingness of London bankers to lend money for such a purpose, the paper referred to does not believe that the banks have been correctly informed of the situation, nor that they have given their final assent, and this is very probably the case. Capitalists on this side would, we should think, hesitate very considerably before lending the finance minister of Brazil ten millions sterling to assist him and his government in the kind of "take-it progress," upon which they appear to be so anxious to enter.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

November 4. The preliminary sessions were opened. The Senate, meeting at the old Senate Chamber, chose a provisional list of officers and appointed committees on credentials. The Chamber met at the Casa do Plannense, and after Sr. Glycerio's speech of inauguration, had nominated a chairman, followed the example of the Senate in nominating committees on credentials.

November 5. The Senate is still occupied with examining credentials. In the Chamber a question of rules led to an hour's debate, and some energetic language, but the examination of credentials was proceeded with afterwards.

November 6. A quorum met at the Senate and the deputies are examining diplomas.

November 7. Both chambers engaged in examinations of credentials.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—The Bahia constitution was decreed on the 31st ult.

A modest party has asked for a monopoly of the hunt for petroleum in the whole state of Minas Gerais.

The number of immigrants landing at Santos in October was 4,371, of which only 120 came spontaneously.

It was rumored in S. Paulo on the 4th that an attempt had been made to assassinate Gen. Deodoro.

The governor of Amazonas opened a credit of 5,000\$ to be expended in celebrating the first anniversary of the revolution.

On the 3rd inst. a new cemetery was inaugurated at S. Carlos do Pinhal, S. Paulo. The old one was over-full, perhaps.

On the 4th inst. Sr. Anísio Finho resigned the chieftainship of the Rio de Janeiro police. Sr. Finho is going to hunt *sal gema* in Paraná.

Governor Portella of Rio de Janeiro has declined to grant the solicited guarantee of 6 per cent. upon 10,000,000\$ for killing ants in his state.

The documents were signed on the 30th ult. in São Paulo for the purchase of the Museu Serrovi by Sr. Mayrink. The price paid was 250,000\$.

Campanis is suffering from a scarcity of water. It is also a matter for complaint that the aldermen pay no attention whatever to the reclamations of the people.

The well-known teacher and writer Julio Ribeiro was elected on the 3rd inst. He was a native of Minas Geraes and the son of an American named Vaughan, but for some reason made no use of the patronymic.

—Commenting upon the banquet to Sr. Stockler and Mayrink in São Paulo on the 19th ult., the *Jornal de Minas* wishes to have it understood that the affairs of Minas Geraes will be settled in Ouro Preto, not in São Paulo.

—A Bahia journal says that a man in that state who had been bitten by a snake, was saved by drinking water from a well, which water instantly killed 12 steers that drank it! We find the story just a little difficult to assimilate.

—The constitution of the state of Minas Geraes was published by a decree of October 31st. The same decree convokes the state legislature for March 25th next and directs that the elections for the same shall be held January 25th.

—Juiz de Fora, Minas Geraes, is moving to obtain a poor-house. We thought Juiz de Fora had just established a theatre to hold all the people there; perhaps it would be well to dedicate the theatre to the protection of the indigent.

—Run-drinkers should have a care! A black woman took a drink of rum in Campinas on the 2nd, and then dropped dead on the floor. The physicians explain that it was congestion of the brain—but the rum did it, all the same!

—Porto Ferreira, S. Paulo, is particularly fortunate. On the 31st ult. a meteor appeared to its inhabitants which was in sight two minutes (120 seconds) and burst like a thunderbolt! A two-minute sight of a meteor would set some astronomers wild?

—We are pleased to note that Brig. Gen. Glycerio is to have a little villa and industrial establishment named after him at Itatiaia, São Paulo. By the time the republic is ten years old, however, there will not be an acre of ground left on which to clap a statesman's name!

—The opposition republicans of Porto Alegre, under the leadership of Demetrio Ribeiro, Barros Casal and others, are opposing the existing electoral regimen and the proposed method of organizing the states, which they claim to be opposed to true republican principles.

—In their calculations over the organization of the approaching Congress, our Paulista friends are giving themselves all the office. Gen. Glycerio is to be president of the Chamber and Ex-Gov. Prudente de Moraes president of the Senate, while Gen. Campos Sales is to be "leader" of the party.

—The governor of Amazonas has advertised for tenders for the drainage of the state capital, Manaus. The contract must not exceed 30 years, nor the charge exceed 4000\$ per house, and tenders must be in before December 16th. The subsidy from the state will not be more than 3% on the capital expended.

—A blackguard, who happens to be a merchant, was tried in São Paulo on the 4th for ruining a little girl living in his own house in August last, but a sympathetic jury acquitted him unanimously, perhaps the jurymen all felt it dangerous to punish a man for an offense which every one of them would not hesitate to commit himself!

—The returns of the Bonifica cattle market last month show that 3,702 head were received, which with the stock on hand raised the available total to 4,155 head. The whole stock was sold during the month at prices ranging from 5\$ to 5800\$ per arroba (about 8 cents a pound), which produced from 60\$ to 100\$ per head.

—Santos was treated to quite a little "scare" on the 4th. It was rumored that General Deodoro had been deposed and arrested and that General Ruy Barbosa had been hanged. Telegraphic inquiries were sent in Rio, and when it was learned that peace still flourished the excitement passed away. Unlike the good monarchists of Morocco, however, the republican *nutcrackers* made no motion to resign office.

—The next time the Paulistas undertake to entertain the Rio reporters they will probably see that they have good seats in the trams, plenty of soap in their bed-rooms, plenty of complimentary speeches and fireworks, plenty of entertainment not provided for on the programme, suitable accommodations for their travelling companions, and a neat little biography of each one of them in all the leading journals. If they fail to do this, the doom of S. Paulo is sealed.

—We are in receipt of a circular from the Centro Typographico Paulista, which corresponds to the "typographical union" in English, explaining that the association is wholly in accord with the printers of the *Estado de S. Paulo* who are now out on a strike. The cause is explained to be a general antipathy to the new treatment of the men under partiality and unjust favoritism of the men under him. The Centro desires to have us cooperate in the effort to punish this offending foreman, but as it is a purely private and local quarrel we must be permitted to remain as at present, a disinterested spectator.

—The republican opposition of Rio Grande has started a new organ in Porto Alegre under the editorial direction of ex-Minister Demetrio Ribeiro, which has been named *O Rio Grande*. It proposes to advocate and defend the most liberal republican principles, among which will be the most complete autonomy of the states. To render this opposition more effective, the new party should adopt some distinctive title, such as the "democratic" party. Irregular opposition rarely achieves any results. Our new colleague, however, whose exchange we take much pleasure in reciprocating, has our best wishes for a long and successful career.

—According to a statement published in the *Diário de Notícias* of Pará on the 17th ult., the editor of that journal was attacked on the morning of the preceding day, as he was returning home from his office. His assailants were four in number, one of whom drew a revolver. Sr. Lúcio de Mello, however, appears to have been too quick for the assassins and had them covered with his revolver before they could do any mischief, whereupon they beat a quick retreat. Sr. Mello expresses an opinion that the government is accessory to the assault, and expresses his determination to hold Gov. Chermont responsible for the acts of certain men who enjoy his confidence.

—It is to be noted that Padre Senna Freitas claims that Julio Ribeiro abjured atheism for Christianity on his death-bed.

—The good people of Santos have had to give up all hope of having Brazil's one great intellect with them on the occasion of opening their new customs storehouses, because of the exigencies of the Rio speculators and monopolists.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is reported that the Mogiana has presented a fusion proposition to the Paulista company.

—On the 6th inst. the Central of Brazil railway authorities announced that they were prepared to receive merchandise as usual. The block lasted just one week.

—The definite surveys of the Itaquí and Camacan section, 144 kilometres, of the Great Southern Railway Company have been approved and the capital estimated at 4,338,000\$.

—On the 6th the *Jornal do Commercio* says the applicants for the Piabú railway concession are legion—and advises the minister of agriculture to grant the concession to nobody. We suggest refusing an interest guarantee.

—A telegram from Maranhão published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 8th inst. says that various railway monopolists there will protest against the recent concession granted Sr. Aarão Reis, as an infringement of state's rights.

—It is reported in the *Jornal*, which is equivalent to an official declaration, that the government has conceded an increase of £10,000 to the guaranteed capital of the Conde d'Eu railway, to cover the expense of the extension to Cabello.

—The government, having decided to accept none of the proposals for the purchase of the Rio do Ouro [water supply] railway, has called upon the committee charged with the general railway scheme of the country to report upon some means of connecting the line with the Central of Brazil.

—On the 8th the *Gazeta de Notícias* mentions a report that the Geral railway company had secured the concession for the extension of the line (Central of Brazil) from Itaituba do Mato Dentro to Jaboti. An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 30,000\$ per kilometre is involved. A decree dated the same day confirmed the report.

—A telegram from Fortaleza, Ceará on the 6th says that a contract was signed on that day between the Ceará provisional government and Boris Frères for the construction of a railway from Grapiú to Vigosa. The concession grants a 6 per cent. guarantee on 3,300,000\$ for 30 years. Pretty good for a famine-stricken state, which is still living upon relief credits from the national treasury.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* on the 5th says: "We are informed that by the minister of agriculture, Engineer Francisco Martinho and the Baeco Constructor there has been signed the respective contract, in virtue of a monopoly and an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. for 30 years upon a maximum of 30,000\$ per kilometre, for the construction of the grand trunk of the railway which is to join the capitals of the states of Goyaz and Mato Grosso to that of the United States of Brazil." The concession is granted under the terms of an imperial decree dated Oct. 16th, 1889.

COFFEE NOTES

—We hear from Santos that "the flowering was magnificent and there seems small doubt that the 1891-92 crop [S. Paulo zone] will be a large one."

—Advices from various points in the state of S. Paulo state that the coffee crop this year will be extremely abundant (*abundantissima*).—*Gazeta de Notícias*, Nov. 3rd.

—A "distinguished" planter writes from Penha Longa, Minas, in reference to the 1891 coffee crop, to the *Jornal do Commercio* that the drought had already reduced the first estimates of a very large crop by one-half, and if the drought continues it will turn out to be only one-quarter of the quantity first estimated.

—The Rio de Janeiro state fiscal authorities give the receipts of coffee in this city for the eight months, March-October, as follows:

state.	kilogrammes.
Rio de Janeiro.....	18,699,524
Espirito Santo.....	5,456,577
Minas Geraes.....	1,765,570

Total..... 25,931,671

or 432,194 bags. Such statistics are merely worth nothing at all. If the whole quantity can not be given, then let none at all appear.

—"The time is not very far distant when coffee will have ceased to be the beverage of the people." This declaration was made by Mr. J. J. Grinlinton, who has been a resident of the island of Ceylon thirty years and is now visiting his native country on business connected with the export of tea from that island. Mr. Grinlinton says there is a marked decadence in coffee raising both in Ceylon, and Brazil. He says: "Some few years ago a fungus parasite attacked the plant and was gradually killing it out. Not only is this true in Ceylon but it is also the case in Brazil and elsewhere. People must learn to take tea instead. You have noticed that the price of coffee has been gradually ascending. It will continue to do so, and the time is not far distant when the plant will have died out."—*American Exchange*. If Mr. Grinlinton's sight were not blinded by the tea prospect, he would see from statistics that the consumption of coffee does not tend to die out.

LOCAL NOTES

—*Palatna politica* is the Portuguese for the American caucus.

—Gen. Bocayuva has been enabled—it is said by surgical assistance—to take his seat in the Senate.

—The Pacific steamer, *Acemagua* which arrived here on the 6th, was sent to Ilha Grande for disinfection because she had called at Vigo.

—Sr. Mayrink, with what the wicked *Jornal de Tarde*, of S. Paulo, calls his general staff (*cabalo maior*), returned to Rio on the 3rd inst.

—Why should the army co-operative stores have 50 per cent. discount on telegrams? Perhaps Gen. Benjamin Constant can explain the matter.

—It is thought that a substitute for box-wood for engraving has been found in a Brazilian wood known as *pal-sidra*, which is said to be abundant in Pernambuco.

—We are waiting to be informed who is to be the happy man that will receive the last piece of Brazilian territory left for establishing *burgos* and general nonsense.

—It is astonishing how all Rio deplored its deal on Monday last. It was a holiday, and the rain fell so persistently that people were obliged to do the deploiring at home.

—The Banco da Bolsa will receive your shares and furnish certificates for them. But, suppose the Bank of the Bourse does like the Treasury, issues the shares deposited and buys its own?

—If the chief of the municipality is really like that picture of him printed in the *Gazeta* on the 5th, we should get our money ready—if we had no revolver—upon meeting him in a lonely place.

—On the 4th inst. a man drank more than he could hold, went into a butcher shop and threw the whittle (please observe it is not *whittled*) into his stomach, and, we are sorry to say, is not likely to die.

—On the 31st ult. Admiral Wandenkolk granted a zinc medal to an honorary lieutenant-colonel in the army. We hope the admiral will stop at zinc; *for* medals are not considered honorable distinctions in some countries.

—Not content with making extremely ordinary postage stamps, the Mint has now taken a contract to furnish standard liquid measures for the customs-house. Why not let Sr. Ennes de Souza go and settle that Jerusalem meridian?

—On the morning of the 5th inst. the body of a man, appearing to be that of an Englishman, was found floating near the Ponta de Areia. A bottle of rum was found in one of the pockets of the trousers on the corpse—and the inference is clear.

—We hear it said that some of the deputies are so enthusiastic in their support of all the acts of the provisional government that they intend to introduce a law conferring the rank of major-general on every senator and that of brigadier-general on every deputy.

—Only on the 4th inst. when the sessions of the legislature were opened, did the Rio municipal provisional authorities grant the representatives of the Federal District their diplomas. Admiral Wandenkolk seems to have presented himself regardless of a diploma.

—Of all the ugly postage stamps thus far issued from the Mint, the new 10-rés newspaper stamp is perhaps the ugliest. If progress is to be made in this direction, it is to be feared that another revolution will soon be necessary to save us from chronic nightmare.

—Our local colleagues are extremely careless in reporting. Councillor Correia celebrated a birthday on the 31st ult. and says, with satisfaction, that he did not make a speech during the year. If anything could induce us to send up a rocket, this exhibition of self-restraint on the celebrated Paraná orator's part would do it.

—On the 1st the *Correio do Povo* states that accounts of the election for legislators held in the state of Mato Grosso show that these were disgracefully conducted. The decision of Srs. Azevedo and Martinho to decline their seats in the Chamber and Senate from Mato Grosso is in this manner explained.

—A reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. Lee to Admiral McCann, the officers of the *Penelope* and *Essex* and the American residents of Rio, at the United States Legation on the afternoon of the 6th inst. There was a good attendance and the reception—which is a novelty here worthy of frequent repetition—was thoroughly enjoyed.

—Complaints are already being made of the insulting behavior towards ladies of some of the young loafers who frequent the Passeio Publico. The people of this city will very soon find out how serious a mistake they have made in delivering this pretty garden over to the purposes of a restaurant and saloon, if not to purposes infinitely worse.

—On the 1st inst. Gen. Deodoro pardoned the young gentlemen who forged a cheque for 5,500\$ in December, 1888, invested the proceeds in a draft on Portugal and took passage on a steamer to enjoy his spoils. If young forgers are to be pardoned when they express contrition, we think it time that the pardoning powers of the chief of the government be defined.

—The produce sent to the Rio market in October from the farms in the suburbs is estimated to have been worth 2,463,000\$, against 938,000\$ in October last year. The advent of the republic has had such a curious effect upon these figures that we have the greatest curiosity to see how the republican months of 1890 will "pan out" with those of 1889. There is evidently an enormous mistake somewhere.

—A poor fellow died at the Misericórdia on the 6th who was sent there some 12 days before with a fractured foot. Is it not time for the medical body of this city to institute an inquiry into the reason why almost every surgical operation in the Misericórdia results in death? To show that we are not making a hap-hazard assumption, we would invite attention to every case sent there for surgical treatment, and ask to have the result published.

—It is not at all a pleasant feature to ante: the local press are nearly all ridiculing the legislators.

—We register it as a virgin case. A man was arrested here on the 5th inst. for stealing an umbrella.

—On the 6th inst. a man was tried by jury for painting a *biogro* with pitch, and was very properly acquitted.

—On the 4th inst. the new Uruguayan minister, Sr. Bauza, was formally received by Gen. Deodoro, and presented his credentials.

—The officers of the 7th infantry battalion have declared that they are not agreed with the motion passed by the Club Militar.

—When Sr. José Avelino declares himself to be "a direct translator of the sovereign will of the people," it is about time for Gen. Deodoro to ask for leave of absence.

—Gen. Barbosa declared last December that "aid to agriculture" was something very like a hanging, but he has appointed a fiscal to overlook loans to agriculture at the Banco los Estados Unidos.

—A man recently asked Gen. Glycerio for a monopoly to establish a cattle ranch in the Federal Capital. The minister of course refused the request, but does not seem to have ordered the reapplicant sent to the insane asylum.

—On the 5th inst. the police claim to have broken up the most infamous den of immorality in Rio. A quantity of letters and photographs were secured that would make the fortune of a "Fall Mall Gazette," if one existed in Rio. It is said that people of high social position are implicated.

—Perhaps the postoffice would like to have us come in and distribute the mails for them. Eight to twelve hours for the distribution of a mail, as was the case with the American mail on Saturday last, is a good long time.

—If Gen. Barbosa does not sacrifice his seat in the Senate and retain the finance portfolio, he is the most ungrateful of men. It will be sheer ingratitude for him to desert all the capitalists and monopolists whom he has created during the last year, and who are to make a *festa* over him on the 13th.

—We hope the artist of the *Revista Illustrada* has no hidden intention in calling Minister Ruy Barbosa "ex-ist vice chief" in its very creditable portrait of Saturday. To call a man "ex-" before there is a change of government, necessitates an explanation, or implies that he parted with the title for special reasons.

—The inspector of the custom-house has been so closely employed in the Treasury lately, that he has had to leave the management of that important establishment to the care of Assistant Sattamini. When Ruy retires into the security of the Senate chamber, why not make Botafogo minister of finance? He is just the man the protectionists want. He would have the tariff up to an average of 200 per cent. in no time!

—The constant attempts at robbing houses in Botafogo are the *bris* of the police officials, and they have been showing commendable activity. At 2 a. m. on the 6th an inspector and his posse chased a suspicious party into a grass field, and the thief fired twice at the inspector with a revolver, one ball going through the man's hat. The posse thinking the inspector was wounded—or for prudential reasons—surrounded him and the would be murderer escaped.

—The Argentine minister, D. Enrique Moreno, left for the River yesterday very suddenly, and without the usual manifestations. It is said that he leaves us in a very irritated frame of mind and offered his resignation. Perhaps the recent talk about rejecting the Missões treaty and fighting Argentina, if necessary, is the cause of this significant action on the part of a minister who has always received so much attention upon occasions of arrival and departure.

—One of the latest crazes in New York is a movement to put up liberty poles and fly the "stars and stripes" at every available point of view to arriving immigrants. A slight variation in the scheme is the custom of such a pole at the entrance to the bay of Rio de Janeiro, on which the Brazilian flag is to be kept flying. If these sympathetic hunting-flyers were a little better informed, they would know that at least three Brazilian flags are to be seen at or near the entrance to this bay.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* repeats an expression made at the preliminary meeting of the Chamber on the 5th by Deputy Costa Machado which is perhaps worthy of record as an indication of the opinions of those who are about to create a republic and adopt a constitution. Speaking on the proposal to invite the Senate to come and unite with the Chamber for the purpose of determining their powers, he said: "We are here united in consequence of an order of the government." It would appear, therefore, that the people have nothing to do with it.

—Those who wish to get a good idea of the style and sentiment of many young Brazilians—perhaps the great majority—should read Emanuel Carneiro's article in the *Diário de Notícias* of the 7th. For the credit of Brazil we would like to see these discursive ideas republished by every respectable newspaper in the country. If the charges made against the young men of São Paulo are true, then no terms of denunciation can be too strong for a place where an unprotected woman is not safe in a public street from open insult. And if the charges are not true, then the man who can say such things and advocate a philosophy so repugnant and demoralizing, should be punished in a way that will set the press of Brazil against sentiments so foolish and discreditable for all time to come. If we must believe that the morality of a place depends upon its immorality, or that a city is immoral because the social vice does not exist there, and that even the first law-school of the country is divided into two factions on the question of licensed immorality, then the moral standards of Brazil are on a decidedly low level. We know that many Brazilians of high character do not entertain these degrading sentiments, and we should like to see them make that fact known.

—The only comparison for the enthusiasm shown upon the arrival of the "Swan-necked Thunderbolt" on the 8th inst. was that shown when D. Pedro de Alcantara returned to his faithful people in 1888. The cadets did not hold a sheet for the Sugar Loaf for the "Thunderbolt"—as they did for D. Pedro—but all the rest was pretty much of a muchness.

—We should like to inquire why our colleagues of the press have been so silent about the health of Gen. Deodoro. He did not go to S. Paulo because of a prohibition from his physician, he has been unable to attend to the weekly cabinet meeting for the dispatch of business, he has been confined to his bed, if an item in one of our exchanges is true, and we know that no slight apprehension exists among prominent officials—some even saying that he is critically ill—and yet not a word is published. Apparently, there is much less liberty of expression now than under the monarchy.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The *Jornal* hears that another São Paulo bank will be granted the right of emission.

—The Centro Industrial de Chapelaria company decided to join the S. Lázaro company on the 6th inst.

—On the 6th inst. the shareholders of the Manufatura de Rendas company decided to increase the capital to 600,000\$.

—The Nacional de Chapéus de Senhora (ladies' hats) company, capital 200,000\$, was formally organized on the 4th inst.

—On the 4th inst. the shareholders of the Terrenos e Construções company agreed to a fusion with the S. Lázaro (factory) company.

—The Banco Espírito Santo, capital 500,000\$, was placed before the public at Victoria on the 6th, and is reported to have secured the whole amount.

—On the 5th inst. the shareholders of the Companhia pela Electricidade (electric tanneries) also decided upon a fusion with the S. Lázaro company.

—A local colleague reports that the decision of the Treasury refusing permission to the Banco da Bahia e Rio de Janeiro for organization will be reconsidered.

—On the 7th the sworn brokers met and adopted resolutions to be presented in the government asking that vigorous measures be taken for their protection against the intrusive *café*.

—A decree dated on the 24th ult. grants free entry for 10 years for machinery and agricultural implements to be supplied by a party who proposes to establish three flour mills in Rio Grande do Sul.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* is responsible for the report that a company is to be organized here under the name of *Zacordina*. It is supposed that turning foundlings into candle-grass is contemplated.

—Councillor Manoel Pinto de Souza Dantas Filho is the recently elected president of the company that succeeds the Finscadora de Café. We presume the councillor has been put on half pay at the Treasury.

—The champion interest guarantee is reported. Dr. Antonio Ferreira de Araújo Jacobina has secured 6 per cent. per annum on 15,000,000\$ to be loaned to central sugar factories, or used in purchasing them.

—On the 7th the *Jornal do Commercio* states that the French *Thésaurier de Travaux Publics* company had paid into the Treasury agency in London the 10,000,000 francs guarantee of its contract for building the Rio Grande do Sul rail improvements.

—The official value of the exports from Ceará to the United States during the three months ending September 30th was 269,816\$422. The items were 350 bags coffee, 4,843 salted hides 12 bags *jibon* (valuable leaves, 184,702 gins skins and 60 bags *curatiboa*.

—The Banco de Caçoes e Descontos and the Banco de Seguros e Descontos have been authorized to organize with only 10 per cent. of their capital paid up. The minister of finance declares good and valid reasons were adduced to secure the concession.

—On the 8th the *Correio do Povo* gives the following list of the banks that are to be contemplated in the impending new issue decree: Banco das Estados Unidos, Banco do Brazil, Banco Nacional, Banco do Crédito Universal and Banco Viçosa do Brazil.

—A decree dated on the 4th inst. regulates the free entry of merchandise at the custom-houses and prescribes formalities for companies that are entitled to this concession. This decree is noticeable, because Gen. Barbosa did not precede it with half a dozen columns of explanations.

—At the meeting of the shareholders of the Finscadora de Café company held on the 4th, it was decided to change the name to "Sociedade Bancaria Agrícola do Brazil" and "to give greater extension to the orbit" of the company's business by creating a banking establishment.

—On the 5th lists were opened at the Banco do Brazil for subscriptions to a 6 per cent. debenture loan of the União Industrial S. Sebastião company. The amount asked for was 675,000\$ and the price is 94 per cent. in gold. The loan is secured by the property of the factories forming the "União."

—It is reported in one of the local journals that two happy men have secured an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on 10,000,000\$ for 15 years to establish *ranches* in Rio de Janeiro for the improvement of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats and swine. If Gen. Glycerio grants this concession, it is quite time for him to take his seat in the Chamber of Deputies.

—We learn that some capitalists, public functionaries and physicians are organizing a grand company with a capital of 6,000,000\$, divided into shares of 100\$, with 5 per cent. calls, for the purpose of engaging domestic servants abroad to be hired here and in the states at moderate wages. *Novidade*, November 5th. Either our youthful colleague has been "stuffed," or we are on the eve of a labor crisis. While it is necessary to import domestic servants, there is something radically wrong in the labor market.

IMPORTS.

We have had a rather quiet week. In flour the noteworthy feature has been the rather feeble selling of high flour, but importers appear to be doing very little. Rice has, however, been reported to be firm. Receipts of Pich have been larger: the cargo per *Angene* is reported to be on order and that per *Snow Queen* is expected to arrive. A cargo of Swedish pulp, also on order. Another cargo of Rice has declined again, while Lar has a trifling advance. Indian Corn has recovered the decline noted in the previous week. The market has improved in tone. Another cargo of Rice has arrived, but dealers have advanced quotations and are firm. The Cudfish market continues to show a firm movement, prices however are unchanged and stocks are still considerable.

Flour—Receipts have been:

Baltimore, from Baltimore	5,000 bbls
Adelaide	2,200 "
Good News	6,000 "
Thurs, from Trieste	1,500 "
Szecheny, do	250 "

14,000 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals for the week are about 4,000 bbls, and stocks in last hands are estimated to be:

20,000 bbls.	America
1,500 "	Trieste
22,000 bbls.	

Brokers report the market firm at the following quotations:

Trieste	16,750-17,000
Richmond 1st	16,250-16,500
do and	nominal
Baltimore 1st	16,250-16,500
do and	nominal
Western & Interior	15,500-15,500
River Plate	15,500-15,500
City Mills	14,500-15,500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 1,705,191 feet per *Eugenie* and 70,014 feet per *Snow Queen*, from Pensacola. About one-half, 230,000 feet, of the cargo per *Snow Queen* from Brunswick, has been retained at 47,000-48,000 per ton. The cargo per *Eugenie* is on order, and that per *Snow Queen* was sold to arrive at about 47,000 per ton. Stocks quoted at 45,000-47,000 per doz. steady.

White Pine.—Receipts still and the market is very firm at 115-120 rs. per foot.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts have been 1,183 doz per *Antelope* from Tromsø to a company. Quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Nothing new.

Kerosene.—Receipts 200 cases. The large receipts noted in our last have affected the market somewhat and quotations furnished us are 63,000-73,000 per case, with the market reported about steady.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,100 kegs, 150 cases per *Finland*, 2,655 kegs per *Baltimore*, 1,500 kegs per *Adelaide* and 2,350 kegs per *Good News*. The market is reported steady at the following quotations, viz: George's Lard 360-370 rs. per lb. and other marks 340-350 rs.

Rosin.—Receipts have been 100 kegs, 100 cases from Baltimore. There are no changes in quotations of 63,000-65,000 per lb. for the usual marks.

Turpentine.—Brokers quote at 540-560 rs. per kilogram. Receipts 200 cases.

Bran.—City mills still quoted at 18,000-22,000 per bag. No foreign has arrived.

Hay.—Receipts have been 3,000 bags per *Trust* from Rosario and quotations of 65-70 rs. per kilogram are unchanged.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 6,196 bags by steamer from the River Plate. A better feeling is reported in the market and we may quote at 43,000-43,500 per bag.

Coal.—Receipts since our last report have been:

475 tons per <i>Bama</i> , from Cardiff	
1,078 " <i>Garr</i> , do	
855 " <i>Leonor</i> , do	
1,264 " <i>Henrik Olsen</i> , do	
1,720 " <i>Royal Visitor</i> , from Greenock	
3,600 " <i>Suez</i> , from Ayr	
753 " <i>Garr</i> , from Ayr	
529 " <i>Lynx</i> , from West Hartlepool	
48 " <i>Simdies</i>	

all to dealers and companies.

Cement.—Receipts are 2,000 bbls. French per *Baltimore* and 800 bbls. per *Paralytic*. Quotations are unchanged, viz: British 78,000-80,000 per bbl. German 68,000-69,000 and French 78,000-80,000.

Rice.—Receipts are 16,000 bags per *Marathon* from Roulogon. Dealers have advanced quotations to 98,000-99,000 per bag, and the market is firm.

Codfish.—Receipts have been 1,075 cases Norwegian per *Valparaiso*. The stock given last week, it is said, was underestimated, and in all hands today there are about 1,500 packages. There has continued to be a fair demand, but retail quotations are continued, viz: Canadian hinds, according to marks, 12,000-22,000 and Norwegian cases 23,000-24,000.

PARA.

Messrs. Singlehurst, Brockhurst & Co. write under date of October 29th:

Remise.—The receipts, which during the first quarter of the crop season have exceeded those of last year by 400 tons, continuing to be ample and likely to add to the excess already apparent, have had a most disturbing and disorganizing effect on the consuming markets, where these abundant supplies are considered as indicating a proportionately large crop. With manufacturers confining their purchases to immediate requirements, and importers, who are not in a position to greatly reduce prices, the foreign markets have assumed a very chilling tone, leading to depression and devaluation, in harmony with which, and under the equally powerful influence of the rapidly increasing selling expression, prices here have gradually given way 500 rs. per kilo during the last three weeks. The last transactions took place at 85,000 per kilo, for fine and 84,000 for coarse kinds, the former being worth 20-25 rs. more, but even at these reduced rates business is languid.

The prospects for the present crop are all that can be desired, as the harvest has been well nourished by the inundations of the last season, and so far no serious disease has appeared among the gatherers to disturb their labor, or curtail their production, but as the miller left over from last season has been already disposed of, and the present gathering season commenced later than usual, and probably less hands are employed, there seems a considerable doubt as to whether the present crop will reach that of 1888-89. If it should turn out inferior in quantity, or even if it should produce the same out turn, miller may not be so over-abundant after all, when one considers the flourishing state of industrial enterprises, and the continually growing consumption of the article.

Stock on October 31st..... 463

Entries to date..... 850

Less shipments to Europe..... 1,313

per *Amel*..... 248

per *Gregory*..... 231

per *Alfama*..... 137

per *Parana*..... 162

per *Serguera*..... 130

Stock this day..... 475

PERNAMBUCO.

Messrs. Henry Foster & Co's Market Report, dated October 29th:

SUGAR.—Entries of *bravo* sugars have been, and still are, unusually light for the time of the year, and as exporters have bought freely all offering, stock in stores has not accumulated and is not today over 500 tons. Large sales of Guyana and Rio Grande sugars have been made for shipment to the United States at 112 1/2-114 1/2 for the former and 107 1/2-114 1/2 for the latter, cost, freight and commission for the latter. Owing to quicker advances from the United States' markets during the past few days, prices have declined, and exporters yesterday bought 1,300 tons Guyana at 112 1/2 cost, freight and com-

mision for the United States. Three vessels are now loading Guyana and holders ask 112 1/2, but there are no buyers at this figure. Rio Grande for 94, nominal, none offering. Total entries to 25th inst. inclusive, 68,449 bags, against 67,000 bags last year, increase 342 bags.

Total shipments during crops:

	Crop 1890-91	Crop 1889-90
United States..... tons	3,515	394
Canada..... "	421	—
United Kingdom..... "	421	—

Shipments coastwise from September 1st to date 6,375 tons.

Freights.—By rail, to four United States' ports, 202 1/2 to 26 1/2 extra for Halifax. To load at Natal 22 1/2, but to state one with privilege for 4 ports and customary difference to Halifax.

SANTOS.

Messrs. John Bradshaw & Co's Market Report, dated November 1st:

Coffee.—The market opened strong with large sales during the first week, and remained firm till the middle of last month, when exchange stiffened and showed a decidedly upward tendency. Simultaneously with the steady advance of exchange, that period showed a decided advance in coffee from consuming centres. Influenced by these circumstances and heavy receipts, dealers gradually reduced their pretensions, and finally met buyers freely, considerable transactions resulting.

Stock increased to 450,800 bags in all hands, of which 103,500 bags are engaged for shipment. Regular and ordinary qualities continue to be scarce and comparatively dear. Receipts averaged 16,284 bags per diem, against 8,425 bags in 1889 and 8,655 bags in 1888. From July 1st till 1,044,031 bags, against 816,650 bags in 1889 and 679,024 bags in 1888.

The shipments in October were:

United States	bags.
New York.....	55,750
Europe.....	86,371
Antwerp.....	35,278
Hamburg.....	20,570
Rotterdam.....	19,269
London.....	10,867
Richmond.....	50,644
Marseilles.....	4,877
Rio and coast.....	85
Total.....	344,743

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for four months of crop-year:

DESTINATION	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
UNITED STATES	bags.	bags.	bags.
New York.....	201,830	3,043	90,627
Baltimore.....	201,830	9,028	21,117
Hampton Roads, Va.....	—	—	—
Sandy Hook, N. J.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	—	—	—
Mobile.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	7,997	1,481	—
Galveston.....	—	—	—
Total.....	204,830	316,647	92,214

EUROPE	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
Channel 1st.....	—	5,000	—
Antwerp.....	146,154	100,350	160,314
Amsterdam.....	97,597	64,471	112,905
North of Europe & Baltic.....	249,570	133,760	152,116
England.....	17,753	8,843	2,281
Holland.....	—	500	—
Belgium.....	—	500	—
Germany.....	—	500	—
Portugal.....	—	500	—
Mediterranean.....	137,695	64,243	63,408
Total.....	649,221	381,797	401,416

ELSEWHERE	1890-91	1889-90	1888-89
Canada.....	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope.....	—	—	—
South Africa.....	—	—	—
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Rio and coast.....	220	620	155
Total.....	220	620	155
UNITED STATES	204,830	316,647	92,214
Europe.....	649,221	381,797	401,416
Elsewhere.....	220	620	155
Totals.....	854,271	699,067	583,785

Total foreign clearances of Coffee from Santos for ten months:

DESTINATION	1890	1889	1888
UNITED STATES	bags.	bags.	bags.
New York.....	348,717	653,741	368,432
Baltimore.....	—	17,417	6,802
Hampton Roads, Va.....	—	—	—
Sandy Hook, N. J.....	—	—	—
Richmond.....	—	—	—
Mobile.....	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	7,997	1,481	—
Galveston.....	—	—	—
Total.....	332,676	676,659	375,234

EUROPE	1890	1889	1888
Channel 1st.....	—	5,000	—
Antwerp.....	306,774	414,566	260,502
Amsterdam.....	213,850	218,713	197,781
North of Europe & Baltic.....	350,580	506,960	347,418
England.....	45,060	61,931	3,385
Holland.....	—	500	—
Belgium.....	—	500	—
Germany.....	—	500	—
Portugal.....	—	500	—
Mediterranean.....	217,647	106,044	111,044
Total.....	1,318,611	1,461,066	926,033

ELSEWHERE	1890	1889	1888
Canada.....	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope.....	—	—	—
South Africa.....	—	—	—
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Rio and coast.....	397	1,747	151
Total.....	397	1,747	151
UNITED STATES	332,676	676,659	375,234
Europe.....	1,318,611	1,461,066	926,033
Elsewhere.....	397	1,747	151
Totals.....	1,651,697	2,149,462	1,301,500

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 3.

MASSILLON—Ital bk *Baltimore*; 464 tons; Cocaco; 63 ds; sundries to order.

MACAO—Arg bk *Leopoldina*; 1,454 tons; Santos; 92 ds; salt to order.

NOV. 4.

GERENCO—Br ship *Shangai*; 2,263 tons; Walker; 45 ds; coal to Watson, Kitchie & Co.

ROSARIO—Ger bk *Trinidad*; 505 tons; Ilen; 21 ds; bay to J. de Souza & Co.

SANTA CATARINA—Ital bk *Natura Catharina*; 314 tons; Nicolini; 10 ds; coal to Luiz Romagosa.

NOV. 5.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Adelaide*; 391 tons; Bailey; 38 ds; sundries to Leveing & Co.

AMER bk *Baltimore*; 595 tons; North; 40 ds; sundries to Leveing & Co.

CARNEY—Swed bk *Gloria*; 721 tons; Springberg; 46 ds; coal to Lloyd Hamilton company.

LEVINGSTON—Ger bk *Leopoldina*; 563 tons; Munstermann; 53 ds; sundries to De Morgan Smith & Co.

TONGHURST—Swed bk *Autopole*; 374 tons; Andersen; 81 ds; pine to Walker, Hume & Co.

NOV. 6.

BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Good News*; 677 tons; Myrick; 44 ds; sundries to Ockell, Wilson & Co.

PENSACOLA—Br bk *Snow Queen*; 934 tons; McDougall; 112 ds; pine to order.

AMER bk *Leopoldina*; 597 tons; Capander; 53 ds; coal to order.

NOV. 7.

PRINCE—Port bk *Fanny*; 128 tons; Ponto; 43 ds; wine to Veiga Pinto & Co.

NOV. 8.

CARNEY—Br ship *Ann M. Low*; 1,278 tons; Reyder; 46 ds; coal to order.

NOV. 9.

MONTE—Br bk *Leopoldina*; 1,233 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 10.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Dunlany*; 1,161 tons; Swanson; ballast.

NOV. 11.

BELEN—Nor bk *Angela*; 272 tons; Johnson; ballast.

NOV. 12.

NEW CARIBBEA—Br ship *Kelso*; 1,776 tons; Young; do.

NOV. 13.

BARBADOS—Nor bk *Reitha*; 353 tons; Jacobsen; ballast.

NOV. 14.

CARNEY—Nor bk *Thalida*; 1,851 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 15.

CADIZ—Br bk *O'Hanlon*; 1,62 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

NOV. 16.

MONTE—Br bk *Leopoldina*; 1,233 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 17.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Dunlany*; 1,161 tons; Swanson; ballast.

NOV. 18.

BELEN—Nor bk *Angela*; 272 tons; Johnson; ballast.

NOV. 19.

NEW CARIBBEA—Br ship *Kelso*; 1,776 tons; Young; do.

NOV. 20.

BARBADOS—Nor bk *Reitha*; 353 tons; Jacobsen; ballast.

NOV. 21.

CARNEY—Nor bk *Thalida*; 1,851 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 22.

CADIZ—Br bk *O'Hanlon*; 1,62 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

NOV. 23.

MONTE—Br bk *Leopoldina*; 1,233 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 24.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Dunlany*; 1,161 tons; Swanson; ballast.

NOV. 25.

BELEN—Nor bk *Angela*; 272 tons; Johnson; ballast.

NOV. 26.

NEW CARIBBEA—Br ship *Kelso*; 1,776 tons; Young; do.

NOV. 27.

BARBADOS—Nor bk *Reitha*; 353 tons; Jacobsen; ballast.

NOV. 28.

CARNEY—Nor bk *Thalida*; 1,851 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 29.

CADIZ—Br bk *O'Hanlon*; 1,62 tons; Le Dain; ballast.

NOV. 30.

MONTE—Br bk *Leopoldina*; 1,233 tons; Hansen; ballast.

NOV. 1.

VALPARAISO—Br ship *Dunlany*; 1,161 tons; Swanson; ballast.

NOV. 2.</

November 8th, 1890.

BANKS

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital?	Capital paid up	Revenue found	Companies	Dividend paid	Newborn's value	Last sale	Closing quotation
100,000	100,000	..	Agr. Coloniz. de Vassouras ..	..	2008	195 000	....
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cant. e Viapão Fluminense ..	4 800 — July-99	200	205 000	....
718,000	718,000	20,000 \$	Campanhas Fluminense ..	10 000 — July-99	200	118 000	....
300,000	300,000	..	Commiss. e Industria ..	..	200	..	....
3,000,000	600,000	..	Commiss. e Ensaio de Café ..	..	40	41 000	....
200,000	110,000	..	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo ..	4 00 — July-99	200	203 000	....
22,000	..	..	do 2 series ..	..	..	..	....
10,000,000	4,100,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas ..	715 ½ — July-99	200	370 000	363 500 —
..	..	..	do 2 series ..	715 ½ — July-99	40	110 000	110 000 —
12,500,000	..	..	Escondouro de Café ..	..	40	39 000	....
29,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evones Fluminense ..	..	40	..	47 000 — 18 500 —
2,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Lã. e Viapão de Alaché ..	..	100	100 000	....
220,000	120,000	220,000	Industrial Fin. (Riosnes) ..	8 000 — July-99	30	50 000	....
500,000	..	..	Mechamentos em Brazil ..	..	100	100 000	....
16,000,000	3,100,000	..	do do Rio ..	..	60	42 000	.. — 150 000 —
15,000,000	3,100,000	..	do do S. Paulo ..	..	60	39 000	39 500 — 41 000 —
7,000,000	1,000,000	..	Nacional de Oleos ..	8 000 — July-99	..	48 000	....
20,000,000	40,000,000	..	Rate e Oeste do Brazil ..	..	38	38 000	38 000 — 39 000 —
25,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nova Era Rural ..	..	40	35 000	.. — 35 000 —
1,000,000	900,000	..	Pastorel Mineira ..	6 000 — Aug.-99	120	150 000	....
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Calc. ..	..	120	..	....
..	400,000	..	Saneamento do Rio ..	2 500 — July-99	40	35 000	....
1,000,000	1,000,000	40,500	Servicos Maritimos ..	7 000 — Oct.-99	200	110 000	....
1,800,000	..	..	S. Josophim mines ..	..	100	160 000	....
..	720,000	..	do ..	..	100	100 000	....
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Terras e Coloniz.çao ..	..	40	40 000	.. — 41 000 —
10,000,000	4,000,000	..	Tereos e Construcções ..	..	60	60 000	....
10,000,000	2,000,000	..	Terracos Brazilian ..	..	60	60 000	....
300,000	300,000	..	União ..	16 000 — July-99	200	..	75 000 —

